hem on Monday, if occasion offers.

One of these bills provides for the case of a failur complete the count, and is so direct invitation to finbuster with object of procuring a new election next fall. er authorizes proceedings by quo warranto to determine the right to the Presidential office. There is an impression here that Mr. Tilden is the moving spirit in bringing these bills forward at this time. If this does him innese measures are not popular with his party in Congress, and are considered to be the chief weapons of extremists to delay the count and keep the country for another year in turmoil and business prostra-

The talk in caucus to-night shows that the extremists intend mischiet, but the action of the moderate democrats, who are to-night firmer and more united than before, shows also that no mischief will be allowed. The Southern and Eastern mocrati are disgusted with the reckiess conduct of the extremists. Speaker Randall is firmy opposed to The only result which the wild men can bring about will be a split in their party; much the larger and wiser part already openly saying that they will not be bound by caucus resolutions, and will vote to carry the count to a pely conclusion. The vote on adjournment to-day does not properly show the strength of the moderate wing of the democrats, as many men voted for the ad-journment under the impression that it was a caucus measure, but with no disposition to follow further in

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1877. INTERVIEW OF SENATOR SHERMAN WITH GOV-ERNOR HAYES-NOTHING TRANSPIRED "THAT WOULD RE OF INTEREST TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE."

Senator Sherman reappeared at his desk in the Sen ate to-day after a flying trip to Columbus, Ohio. The important political events now transpiring in conneca with the Presidential dispute gave, in the estima tion of his brother Senators, great significance to the visit of Senator Sherman to Governor Hayes, the influence of which among them could seen in the frequent interviews they had with him during this afternoon on the Senate floor. During the course of one of these interviews he said that his stay with Governor Hayes was of very brief duration, lasting only a few hours. He was versation with Governor Hayes concerning the appointments to be made in the Cabinet, and allusion was made to the Herald's suggestion that he (Senator Sherman) himself would make a good Secretary of the Treasury. "Oh," said he, "I merely had a conversation with Governor Haves about men and measures in general, with no special object in view. So far as Cabinet appointments are concerned, I don't think anything more definite is known now than has heretolore been the case. I do not think anything has been decided. Governor Haves has a wonderful faculty of keeping his own mend to himself, and he has, that great attribute of being able say "No" emphatically. Besides this, he has also the agreeable way of being pleasant and conversational without unnecessarily disclosing his views or intentions. He will make a very good President.

When reference was more particularly made to Senator Sherman's own name in connection with the Treasury portfolio he treated it with comparative indifference, which seemed to say that he did not care for it, nor had it been seriously thought of. He takes the ground, as he has heretofore, that he does not want any Cabinet position. Allusion was next made to the provision of law by which it was claimed by many that the President of the Senate could become President of the United States in the event of a failure to complete the count by the 4th of March, and Senator Sherman said the constitution provided for and was perfectly clear upon the point. Finally he said that there was nothing in his interview with Covernor Hayes that was not of a personal character, nor was anything discussed which in his judgment was either necessary or interesting to the American people

PERPARING FOR A PRESIDENTIAL CONTIN-GENCY-A SUCCESSOR TO VICE PRESIDENT PERRY WILL PROBABLY BE ELECTED.

The possible chance of a non-election and the like-lihood of its resulting in embarrassment and doubt as to the line of the Presidential succession induced a lively discussion among the Senators this afternoon as to the wisdom, if not necessity, of providing for temporary presiding officer whose term of beyond the present session and who could be elected to succeed Acting Vice Senator, closes his present term with the 4th of March. An active canvass was made, but in a quiet way, and the names of Senator Morton and Senator Sherman were those most frequently mentioned for Mr. Ferry's One principal objection urged against Senator Sher-

mon's availability was the fact that he is from the same

The matter will be submitted for decision to an early caucus, and, if circomstances should require it, it will be disposed of during the first days of the coming week. Senator Morton will go into caucus with, it is claimed, from seventeen to twenty votes, at lengt, the balance being divided up between Senators Sherman Conkline Edmunds and Hamtin.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD'S BILLS FOR A NEW PRES IDENTIAL ELECTION.

The following is the text of David Dudley Field's bis to provide for the Presidential succession in case of a non-election of President' and Vice President during the interval to next Sunday. It is entitled :-

during the interval to next Sunday. It is entitled:

AN ACT to amend the Revised Statutes of the United
States in respect to vacancies in the offices of President and Vice President.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled, That section 147 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be amended so as to read as follows:

Whenever by reason of a failure to complete the counting of the electoral votes for President and Vice President of the United States in the presence and under the direction of the two houses of Congress before the commencement of the term of office in respect to which the votes were cast, or from any other cause, the offices of Fresident and Vice Fresident shall both be vacant, the Secretary of State shall forthwith cause a notification thereof to be given to the Executive of every State, and shall also cause the same to be published in at least newspapers printed in each State, and the Fresident of the Senate, in office when the vacancy occurs, or his successor in office, shall act as Fresident of the United States until the office of President is filled by election, as hereinafter provided.

The remaining sections of the law of 1792 provide

for an election in November in the usual way.

The following is the text of Mr. Field's bill to allow the defeated Presidential candidate to contest the questions in the United States Supreme Court, other-

wise known as the United States of President or Vice President of the United States.—
Be it emacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress membled, as lollows:—
Section 1.—When any person usurps, intrudes into,
t without due electron hadde.

sagemoled, as ioniows:—
Section 1.—When any person usurps, intrudes into, or without due election holds or exercises the office of President or of Vice President of the United States, his little to the office, and the title of any claimant thereof, may be tried and determined by an action in the nature of a quo warranto, as hereinster provided.

Sec 2. The action may be brought in any Circuit Coert of the United States against a person in office by any person claimant the title thereto.

Sec 3. The action must be brought in the name of the Canted states and of the chammant, but the prosecution thereof stail be under the sole direction of the manual. It must be brought by the service of a numbers, which the Coart shall issue on liking of the companit, and which may be served in any part of the Land States requiring the defendant to answer the companit within a time fixed by the Court, not exceeding decay days after the service of the summons, and the house has a relitted to the office, that the defendant is in presentation that allege that the claimant was duly elected and a relitted to the office, without a just little thereto, the use that the defendant may be excluded from the office and the claimant, or both, and the issue thus must also be fried by a jury, or by the Court, if a next such as the defendant may answer the complaint, the provided by the court, if a next such as extract, evidence of title as may be offered by the discount, and thereupon make a written fluding the interest.

n of the action :
The fiberop of the facts, if there be no answer,

the fiberop of the facts upon an answer shall be had

then and place within the United States, to be

y the Lour, having regard to the convenience.

menced within bluety days from the service of the

menced within binety days from the service of the summons.

B.—Subpenas to attend and testify with or without papers may be served in any part of the United States. All processes shall saue in the name of the United States, and the jury shall be drawn from the district where the trial is had.

C.—The Court shall inquire whether the electoral votes purporting to come from a State were cast by the persons duly appointed by that State in the manner directed by its Legislature, and whether any such person was at the time of that appointment ineligible, or at the time of casting his vote incapacitated by the laws of the State or of the United States, and for that purpose shall receive evidence tending to show the forgery, falsehood or invalidity of any certificate of any Governor or canvasser or other officer whomsoever. It shall reject the votes of all persons ineligible at the time of their alleged appointment or incapacitated at the time of casting their votes, and it must investigate any other fact necessary to a judgment of the rights of the parties.

B.—Judgment shall be rendered within ten days after the verdet of the jury or the trial or the inding by the Court.

E.—The judgment may determine the right both of

after the verdict of the jury or the trial or the finding by the Court.

E.—The judgment may determine the right both of the defendant and of the claimant, or only the right of the defendant, as justice shall require. If the defendant be adjudged not entitled to the office he shall be excluded from tand if the claimant shall be adjudged entitled to the may immediately on taking the required oath cuter upon the execution of the office.

F.—In all other respects than as herein prescribed the proceedings in the action shall be conformable to the proceedings in other civil cases in the Circuit Court.

the proceedings in other civit cases.

Court.

Sec. 6.—Either party may appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States within ten days after notice of the judgment and if such appeal be taken the judgment shall not be executed until the decision upon the state of the judgment shall not be executed until the decision upon the state of the judgment shall not be executed until the decision upon the state of the judgment and judg

the appeal.

SEC. 7.—The action and all motions, argument and the appeal.

Sec. 7.—The action and all motions, argument and other proceedings therein shall have precedence over all other business in the Supreme Court and Circuit Courts, and if the Supreme Court be not in session at the time of the appeal it shall be immediately convened by the Chief Justice upon ten days' notice to each of the Judges.

Sec. 8.—The execution of the judgment may be enforced by any proper writ issued to any marshal of the United States.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1877. The Senate resumed its session at ten o'clock and the President pro tempore presented the following com-munication from the President of the Electoral Com-

Mission:— Washington, Peb. 23, 1877

Sir-I am directed by the Electoral Commission to inform the Senate it has considered and decided upon the matters submitted to it under the act of Congress concerning the same touching the electoral votes from the State of Oregon, and herewith, by direction of said commission. I transmit to you the said decision in writing, signed by the members agreeing therein, to be read at the meeting of the two houses according to said set.

All the certificates and papers sent to the commission by the President of the Senate are herewith returned.

NATHAN CLIFFORD, President of the Commission. To Hop. Tromas W. Ferry, President of the Senate.

Mr. Logan, (rep.) of Ill., moved that the Secretary notify the House of Representatives that the Senate

was now ready to meet the House for the purpose of receiving the decision of the commission and resuming the count. Agreed to. A MESSENGER PROM THE HOUSE.

At cleven o'clock Mr. Adams, Clerk of the House of Representatives, appeared at the bar of the Senate and announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the Legislative, Naval, Post Office and Deliciency Appropriation bills, and asked

Office and Deficiency Appropriation bills, and asked for committees of conference on those bills, but no mention was made of the reactivess of the House to meet the Senate for the purpose of resuming the count.

A PRISONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. BOGY, (dem.) of Mo., arose to a personal explanation, and said a few days ago he presented what he believed to be resolutions of the Missouri Legislature in layor of the passage of the Texas Pacific Railroad bill. He surposed those resolutions had passed both houses, as they were enclosed to him by a member of the Legislature, but he had noticed by the newspapers since that they had not passed both branches of the Legislature, having been rejected in the Senate. He made this explanation in justice to himself and to the Legislature.

AN INVITATION TO THE HOUSE, At fifteen minutes past eleven a message was received from the House of Representatives, announcing that that body was ready to meet the Senate to resume the count of the vote for President and Vice President, and the Senate immediately left its chamber for the hall

the Senate immediately left its chamber for the half of the House.

THE SENATE AGAIN IN SESSION.

Opon returning, at ten himutes past twelve, the President pro tempore said:—The Senate, having returned from the joint meeting of the House of Representatives on account of an objection to the decision of the commission in regard to the vote of Oregon, that objection would now be read. The Secretary then read the objection presented in the joint meeting.

Mr. SARGENT, (rep.) of Cat., submitted the following.

solved. That the decision of the commission upon the gral vote of the State of Oregon stand as the judges of the Senate, the objection made the ero to the common withstandury.

trary notwithstanding.

Mr. Kelley, (dem.) of Oregon, said it appeared that the decision of the commission recites the fact that, on the 7th day of November last, John W. Waits was a postmader in Oregon; but it said, notwithstanding that lact, he was eligible as a Presidential elector provided he did not hold the office at the time he cast his vote as a member of the Electoral College on the 6th of December.

of December.

In his (Mr. Kelly's) judgment that was a plain violation of the constitution of the United States. He reterred to the California and Rhode Island cases neretofore aliuded to, and argued that a person holding a federal office was not eligible
to be voted for as a Presidential elector.

He next referred to the report made to the Senate in
1837 by Felix Grundy, Henry Cay and Sias Wright, to
the effect that no person holding the office of Postmater could be chosen a Presidential elector, and argued
that a subsequent reggnation did not force the detect.

Mr. Mokros (rep.) and:— believe it was not argued by anybedy upon the commission that Groin was elected, that Triben had commission that Groin was elected, that Triben had elected, the triben had elected the triben had so that the elected that the electors chosen in Gregon, and that Hayes had but two votes in that State. Watts was Postmaster at Lafacette on the 7th day of November. It was argued, therefore, that he was not elected that the election was a failure so far as he was concerned and that but two were elected on the 15th of November. It was argued the hat he was not elected that the election was a failure so far as he was concerned and that but two were elected on the 15th of November. Watts resigned on the 14th. His resignation was accepted, and on the same day the office was transferred to another and to another building. When the electors need on the oth of becamber Watts and was afterward, chosen to fill the vacancy and cast his vote, aithough Watts was not a postmaster or an office holder on the 6th of December. When the electors voted it was argued that there was no such vacancy in the College of Exectors as that college had a right to fill, and therefore that the election of the college was a numry. On the other hand, Watts, Odeil and Cartwright received majorities of the people's votes, ranging over Love above their highest competitors. The Secretary of State canvassed the vote on the 4th of December, and madding the control of the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State of Oregon. He read from the Oregon statutes as to the duty of the Secretary of State of Oregon and the secretary of State. The Secretary of State was the canvassing of four the State of Oregon. He read from the Oregon statutes as to the duty of the Secretary of State, and, resuming his remark, said;—Now, in regard to the officers having the highest number of votes. He is not a carvassed for members of Congress, its declared that the Governor shall be given, received, returned and canvassed for members of Congress, is made th

commissioners have sent us two things:—First, a decision that the voice ought to be counted as the people of the State really and honestly meant it to be counted, and as they declared at the ballot box it should be counted. Second, a statement of reasons by which the decision was reached by the Commissioners. On the first matter thus reported, namely, the decision that Oregon's vote should be counted as designed and directed by the people of Oregon the Senate is called on to express its judgment. The form of this expression is proposed in the pending resolution. That resolution does not, as I understand it, summon any Senator to express his opinion of the reasons assigned for the decision submitted to us. I therefore any nothing about the argument or reasons which appear in the paper read in the joint meeting to-day. Every Senator is entitled to his own argument and his own mode of arriving at his opinion. I believe Oregon's votes should speak as those who had the right and nower to utter the voice of that state meant they should speak. My vote here will express this judgment. All beyond this I disclaimed. In the brief moments allotted to this discussion an argument would not be possible. I shall, therefore, attempt no statement of my reasons. Indeed, could an argument be made in the ten minutes given to each Senator i would not attempt to make one. I will do nothing to defer for a moment the conclusion of the Presidential count. On the contrary, I will, in every lawful way, hasten the proceeding to the end that at the earliest hour the vote of the last State may be counted and the result declared under the law, questly, certainly and conclusively. I therefore surrender, in the interest of expedition, the remainder of my time.

Mr. Sautsment, (dem.) of Del, read an argument in

render, in the interest of expectacy, in the interest of expectacy, in the my time.

Mr. Saulsbury, (dem.) of Del., read an argument in regard to the decision of the commission, and said he could not allow this decision to pass without entering his protest.

After a lengthy debate Mr. Cockerl, (dem. of Mo.) submitted the following as a substitute for the resolution of Mr. Sargent:

Resolved, That inasmuch as J. W. Watts was, on November 7th, 1876, a deputy United States postmaster, and held an office of trust and refit uniter the United States, he was unsligible by the terms of the Constitution to the office.

Rejected—Yeas 24, nays 40. A strict party vote.
The question then being on the resolution of Mr. Sargent, it was agreed to—Yeas 40, nays 24. A strict party vote.

party vote.

NOTIPYING THE HOUSE,
Mr. SARGENT then submitted a resolution instructing
the Secretary to notify the House of Representatives of
the decision of the Senate, and also that the Senate
was ready to meet the House and resume the count

agreed to.

At ten minutes to four P. M. a message was received from the House of Representatives announcing the action of that body on the Oregon case, and notifying the Senate that it was ready to proceed with the

count.

ADJOURNMENT TO THE HOUSE.

The Senate then left its chamber, and, upon returning, at twenty minutes to five P. M., the President protempore said the Senate, having withdrawn from the joint meeting apon an objection to the vote of Henry A. Boggs, one of the electors from Pennsylvania appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the non-attendance of Daniel J. Morrell, that objection would now be received.

received.

After it had been read, together with the testimony taken by the House committee, Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, submitted a resolution that the vote of Henry A. Boggs be counted with the votes of the other electors of Pennsylvania notwithstanding objections made thereto.

The debate was continued at length by Mesers. Wal-

Ince Cameron, Logan, Morton, Conking, McDonald Sargent, Maxey, Cockrell and others, and was confined to legal questions pertaining to the appointment of electors.

The resolution of Mr. Cameron was then agreed to without a division, and the secretary was directed to notify the House of Representatives.

The Senate then, at six o'clock, took a recess until ten o'clock Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1877. Mr. Atkins, (dem.) of Tenn., from the Appropriations Committee, reported the Army Appropriation bill. It reduces the number of cavalry regiments to eight, artillery to four and of infantry to sixteen, and contains a proviso prohibiting any of the money ap-propriated by the bill from being applied for the pay, transportation or subsistence of troops to be employe in support of the claim of either Nicholls or Packard as Governor of Louisiana, or in support of the rival Legislatures in said State, and prohibits the employment of any portion of the army in support of the claims of any State government, or of any officer of said State until duly recognized by Congress. Or-

dered to be printed.
On motion of Mr. Holman, (dem.) of Ind., the Senate amendments to the Post Office Appropriation bill were non-concurred in and a conference committee ordered. The same action was taken in regard to the Deficiency, the Naval and the Legislative Appropriation bills

The SPEAKER appointed as a conference committee on the Post Office Appropriation bill Messrs. Holman,

Blount and Foster.

A MESSAGE PROM THE SENATE.

At ten minutes past ten o'clock a message was re-ceived from the Senne informing the House that it was now ready to meet the House in joint convention.

receive that body for the purpose of continuing the electoral count.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of lowa, taised the point of order

electoral count.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of lowa, raised the point of order that nothing was in order but a resolution to notify the Senate that the House was now ready to receive that body. He therefore offered that resolution. He wished to call attention to the fact that the very moment the commismission reported that it had come to a decision the half of the House. The act arranged for the first meeting in the nail of the House, but it was no greater violation of the spirit of the act that the senate should ask the House to meet it in the Senate chamber than that the House should shalt its doors and prevent the Senate from coming to its hail.

THE VOTE OF A JOINT SESSION.

The Spraker ruled that Mr. McMahon's resolution was in order, but that Mr. Wison's resolution could be offered as a substitute. It was so offered and was agreed to—yeas 145, mays 57.

The question was then on the resolution as amended. Mr. Yance, of Ohio endeavored to make a motion for a recess until ten o'clock on Monday, but was not recognized.

The resolution as amended was agreed to—yeas 157, nays 83. The following voted in the negative:—

Messrs, Abbott, Ainsworth, ashe, Atkins, Jonn B. Bagley, Banning, Biackburt, Boone, Bradford, bright, Berchard.

The resolution as amended was agreed to-yeas for, mays 83. The following voted in the negative:—
Messre, Abbott, Ainsworth, asbe, Atkins, John B. Bagley, Raming, Biosekburn, Boone, Braslord, bright, Burensed of Wisconsin, Cabett, Cadwell of Aubama, Caldwell of Aubama, Caldwell of Ambama, Caldwell of Hennessee, Carr, Cate, Caulheid, Clark of Missouri, tymer, Ordinane, Collins, Cook, Cowan, Cox, Culberson, Davis, Deboid, Dibreil, Egbert, Field, Finiey, Forney, Frankin, Fuller, Ganse, Glover, Hamilton of Indiana, Harris of Vignita, Intried, Hooker, Hopkins, House, Humphreys, Hunton, Hurd, Jenks, Knott, Landers of Indiana, Late, Levy, Lynde, Mackey, Mass, Metcalf, Money, Morrison, Mutchier, Philips of Missouri, John Reitly, Rice, Riddle, Roobins of North Caronina, Roberts, Ross of New Jersoy, Scales, Sheakley, Slemons, Southard, Koringer, Stanton, Stenser, Stone, Swann, Terry, Thompson, Tucker, Vance of Onio, Vance of North Carolina, Waldell, Walker of Virginia, Walding, Waish, Whithorne, Wigginton, Wire, J. N. Williams of Alabama, Yeates and Young—83.

Mr. McManox moved to reconsider the vote, and Mr. Hale, of Maine, moved to lay that motion on the table. The latter motion was agreed to—yeas 175, nays 74.

tion on the table. The latter motion was agreed toyeas 175, mays 74.

THE SPEAKER then directed the Clerk to notify the
Senate of the action of the House.

THE JOINT SESSION.

At five minutes to tweive o'clock the presence of
the Senate was announced, and the members of the
House, as usual, rose and remained standing while the
Senators came down the main isle of the half and took
the places assigned them on the easiern (democratic)
side. The presiding officer of the Senate having taken
the Speaker's chair, called the joint meeting to order,
and all having taken their seats, said.

The joint meeting of Congress for counting the
electoral votes resumes its session. The two houses,
having separated pending submission to the commission of objections to the certificates from the State of
tregon, have reassembled to receive and to coincide
(or otherwise) with the decision of that tribunal. It is
up a majority of the commission in writing, and is
signed by the memoers agreeing thereto.

It will be now read by the Secretary of the Senate.

by a majority of the commission in writing, and is signed by the memor's agreeing thereto.

It will be now read by the Secretary of the Senate, THE DECESION.

The decision was read as follows:—
Exercise 1. Exer

Posimister at the time of his election, that fact is rendered immaterial by his resignation, both as Posimister and elector, and his subsequent appointment to fill the vacancy so made by the Electoral College.

The commission has also decided, and does hereby decide by a majority of votes, and reports that as a consequence of the foregoing and upon the grounds before stated the paper purperting to be a certificate of the electoral vote of said state of the commission and herewith returned, is not the certificate of the votes provided for by the constitution of the United Sistes, and that they ought not to be counted as such. Jone as Washington on the day and year first above written.

SAMUEL F. MILLER. SAMUEL F, MILLER, W STEORGE F, EDMUNDS, O. P. MOGTON, FREDERICK T, FRELINGHUYSEN, JAMES A, GARPIKLD, GEORGE F, HOAR, JOSEPH F, BRADLEY.

The presiding officer asked whether there were ob

The presiding officer asked whether there were any further objections to the decision.

Senator Kraly (Oregon) objected to the decision on the following grounds:—

First—That Watts was not elected a Presidential elector for the State of Oregon.

Seonal—That he was not appointed a Presidential elector. Third—That he was disqualified to receive any appointment as Presidential elector or to sit as such, in that he held an office of trust and profit nader the United States.

Fourth—That Cronin was elected freatdential election for the State of Oregon, and, in accordance with law, east a legal vote as such elected for Tilden and Hendricks, and that such vote about the counted.

The objection is signed by Senators Kelly, Oregon; Whyte, Maryland; Cooper, Tennessee; McDonald, Indiana; Norwood, Georgia, and Hereford, West Virginia; and by Representatives Lane, Oregon; Poppieton, Ohio; Jones, Pennsylvania; Vance, Ohio; Throckmorion, Texas; Wike, Illinois, and Wigginton and Luttrell, California.

The presiding officer asked whether there were any further objections to the decision, and there being none he announced that the Senate would withdraw to its chamber in order that the houses separately might consider and determine the objection.

Alker the Senators had withdrawn the Speaker announced the commencement (at ten minutes past twolve) of a new legislative day, which was thereupon opened by the chaplain with prayer.

The journal of yesterday having been read, and a few enrolled bills having been presented and signed by the Speaker, Mr. CLYMER, (dem.) of Pa., offered a resolution that for the more careful consideration of the objections to the republican side, and by the Speaker's ruling that the question was not debatable.

Mr. CLYMER—Do the gentlemen on the other side refuse to hear a statement as to the object of the recess?

Mr. Hancock, (dem.) of Texas, made and argued the point of order that, under the consiliation and under the Electoral law, a recess unto no no order. In conclusion he said:—I feel as keenly as a

Mr. Townsend, of New York—I object to debate.
Several other republicans—Let him go on.
Mr. Townsend—Very well.
Mr. Clymer (continuing)—As my motive has been impugned I have a right to say that, so far as I am concerned, and, I believe, so far as a large majority of those with whom I act are concerned, the motion is made in good faith. This Oregon question does involve issues of the highest importance to all the people and if those who wish to present their reasons for opposing the finding of the commission should ask for delay, should ask for time, should ask for the quiet of the Sabbath to come over them and their outraged feelings—(derisive laughter on the republican side)—they ought to have it. Therefore, I have made the motion in good faith.

derisive laughter on the republican side)—they ought to have it. Therefore, I have made the motion in good laith.

Mr. Brows, (dem.) of Ky.—Is it in order to reply to the gentieman irom Pennsylvania?

The Spraker.—Not unless it be on the point of order. Each side having been heard, the Chair thinks it his duty to confine the discussion to the question of order. The Chair decided on the 10th of February the same question in the Florida case, and an appeal being taken from his decision, the appeal was laid on the table by a vote of 150 to 70. The Chair has since that decision consulted various persons, whose names, if I were at liberty to state them, would be recognized as those of men of great parlimmentary practice and knowledge, and hardly one of them dissented from the opinion and ruling of the Chair. In conclusion he overruned the point of order and decided that the motion was in order.

The question was then taken and the resolution was rejected—yeas 112, pays 158.

str. Lang. (dem.) of Oregon, then moved for a recess till hair-past nine o'clock on Monday.

RULING THE FILEUSTERS OUT.

Mr. Hale, of Maine, made the point of order that the motion was a dilatory one and therefore in contravention of the constitution and law.

The Spraker.—The Chair is unable to recognize this motion in any other light than as a dilatory motion.

Mr. Lang—It was not so intended.

The Spraker.—The Chair is unable to classity it in

Mr. Lane—It was not so intended.

The Spraker—The Chair is unable to classify it in any other way. The Chair rules that where the constitution of the United States directs anything to be done and where a law under the constitution of the United States and in obedience thereto directs anything to be done by either nouse, it is not in order by any motion to obstruct or impede the execution of that constitutional law. (Applause on the floor and in the galieries.)

Mr. Lane—I desire to say, in justice to myself, that it was not in that spirit that I made the motion to take a recess. (Calls, "To order!") It is a matter of personal privilege and I have a right to explain.

The Spraker—The Chair would state to the gentleman from Oregon—

The SPEAKER-The Chair would state to the gentleman from Oregon—

Mr. Lank-I trust the Chair will not interrupt me, (Laughter.) The Chair has stated that I m de the motion in that spirit.

The SPEAKER—The Chair has not attompted to classify the gentleman's motives or to it licate what they were. That belongs to a higher power. (Laughter.)

Mr. Lank—To that higher power I am willing to sub-

Mr. Lane—To that higher power I am willing to submit.

A MENREE—You cannot go back of the returns.
(Laughter.)

The attention of the Speaker was directed to the breaches of decorum on the floor and in the galleries.

The SPEAKER announced that if the disturbance was renewed he would direct the galleries to be cleared.

Mr. Cox, of New York, hoped that the rules would be enforced on the floor and have it cleared drat.

The SPEAKER suggested that he was unable to perceive how business could be proceeded with if the floor were cleared. (Laughter.)

DEBATE ON OREGON.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, then presented the following order:—

Ordered, That the count of the electoral vote of the State of Oregon shall proceed, in conformity with the decision of the Electoral Commission.

Mr. Lanz offered the following as a substitute:—

Mr. Lane offered the following as a substitute:—
tordered, That the vote purporting to be an electoral vets
for President and Vice President, and which was given by
one John W. Watta, claiming to be an elector from the
Nate of Oregon, be not counted.

Mr. Lawrence opened the discussion. He reviewed the law in the case of Oregon in order to show
that Watts was really entitled to cast his vote for President and Vice President, and therefore he upheld the
decision of the commission. It had been decided in
the commission by a unanimous vote that Cronin,
though he had received the Governor's certificate, was
utterly without inte or authority in the premises.

Mr. Cryent, of Pennsylvania, next addressed the
House.

Mr. CLYMER, of Pennsylvania, next addressed the House.

Mr. BURCHARD, (rep.) of Ill., argued from the statutes of Oregon and from the decisions of the Oregon courts that the decision should be sustained.

PROPPING INTO FORTHY.

Mr. Woodworth, (rep.) of Ohio, supported the decision and decisred that in his judgment the commission could have returned no other miding than the one which it did return, without violence to the constitution and the laws of Oregon, and without an assault on republicanism and on the rights of the people of that State and of the whole Union. He would volunteer the defence of the commission from such puerile and position so exaited that even the switcet arrows from the quivers and little men who assauled it could not injure it. Its members would walk among their calcumitators like guaits among pignies. The democrats had got caught in the Electoral buil by the act of the Illinois Legislature which disposed of Judge Davis. It reminded him of that apt but not elegant verse which says:—

"Ne disged a pit. He disged it seen.

"He digged a pit, He digged it for his brother, But to punish his sin, He did rail in The pit he digged for t'other."

(Laughter.)
He hoped and believed that the incoming administration would be so considerate of the rights of the South that the dignified acquiescence of the members from that section would turn to gratification springing from the consciousness that the best had been done for the interests of that section and of the whole

Mr. Hewitt's Protest.

Mr. Hewitt, (dem.) of N. Y., said the decision rendered this day is the completion of the traudulent scheme for counting in a President who was not elected and for counting out a President who was elected by the votes of the people of the country. The consummation of that scheme was a foregone conclusion from the hour when the decision in the Fioriaa case was rendered. It is not to be disguised that there is in this country a deep scated feeling of injury, a

What does the word "proot" mean? There can no proof without the right to take it and unless it received. When, therefore, that Commissioner broug in an order before the tribunal that evidence be not ceived, I hold that it was in direct contradiction to declaration made by him on this floor. But I go furth I will violate none of the confidence that belongs to I deliberations of that commission. I understand it at the close of the deliberations I understand it at the close of the deliberations I was generally exceeded that the injunction of secrecy was removed; has some question has been raised about that, I sha adhere strictly to the rule.

Mr. Hoan—There is no question on my part.

Mr. Hawitt—The gentleman relieves me, therefore from any embarrassment which I might be under a to what passed before the commission.

Several Members—Let us have it.

Mr. Highttr (continuing)—In the original draft of the bill submitted to the commission by the gentleman from lowa (Mr. McCrary) this provision was contained:—

In addition to the papers and

the bill submitted to the committee by the gentleman from lows (Mr. McCrary) this provision was contained:—

In addition to the papers and proofs which may have been referred to said tribunal as aloresaid, it shall have power, if it deems it necessary, to wend for persons and papers and compel the attendance of witnesses. Also to cause testimony to be taken before one or more Commissioners, to be appointed by it for that purpose.

That bill proposed to submit the decision of the question to the Supreme Court of the United States. That being objected to, a second drait was submitted of a bill for a tribunal composed of five judges. In the amended drait of the bill I heard not one dissent to the proposition that the tribunal so constituted should be empowered to take testimony, but I heard from every member of the committee that it had and would have such power under this bill. There was no protest against it. Now, then, if Congress had the power under this bill. There was no protest against it. Now, then, if Congress had the power to confer on a tribunal constituted the right to send for persons and papers and to take testimory, how did it lose that power when it added live members of the Rouse and by members of the Senate to such a tribunal? If it had that power and conferred it on the tribunal, how could the Commissioner, who assented to it bring in an order that no testimony should be received? I have only one minute left, and I will use it in saying this. I think that we have been deceived as to the position of certain gentlemen who sat at that tribunal. I think that these decision in the tribunal. I say that this feeling of injury is justified in the people, and I want to close what I have to say with this final remark. No matter how great grievances, let us on our sade of the House, representing this great democratic party, which has been waging a war of principle, stand up like men and not allow ourselves to be driven irom the firm ground of truth and justice by any violation of it on the other side of th

side of the House.)

Mr. Hoan, (rep.) of Masa.—I do not propose to do bate the question of the right of Congress to pass upon the election, qualifications and returns of President electors (a right expressly conferred in regard to imembers and expressly witheld in regard to the Predential electors) by a technicality, as it is one of the gravest questions of constitutional power. I do me propose to debate the question whether the allege usurpation of power by the Returning Board of Louis and (counteracting what they claim were greaterings) should properly be encountered by a greate usurpation of power on the part of Congress. I not mean to debate whether this opinion of of the most distinguished leaders of the democrac (Senator Hayard), a member of the commission, u tored within two years in his place elsewhere, is correct:—"Nowhere is power given to either house of Congress to pass upon the election, either the manner. not mean to debate whether this opinion of one of the most distinguished teaders of the democracy (Senator Hayard), a member of the commission, uttered within two years in his place elsewhere, is correct:—'Nowhere is power given to either house of Congress to pass upon the election, either the manner or the fact of election, for President and Vice President, and it Congress or either house should assume, under the guise or pretext of counting the vote, to decide the lact of the election of the electors it will have taken upon itself an authority for which I, for one, can find no warrant in the charter of our interty.'' Nor do I mean to discuss the question whether that gentleman and his colleague (Senator Thurman), who changed that opinion, honesity, I have no doubt, are more liable to charges of partisanship than we, who had no cause to do so. I propose to address myself directly to the charge made by the gentleman from New York (Mr. Hewitt). I spent three days in that gentleman's pressure, putting into a bill the declaration that this question of going behind these returns should be submitted the red.

Indicate the very last act of the committee of conference was this:—One of its members, and the very last act of the committee of conference was this:—One of its members, and, "I am afraid you will leave it open to somebody to claim that this bill requires us to go into that question instead of submitting that question to the tribuna." Every member of the committee assured that gentleman that it was not so, that they perfectly understood that it had not decided it; and when they got through the gentleman from New York, who was sitting within four feet of me, rose and said:—Now, there is a question on the wear and agreed. We agree that one side is to sontend one way and the other side is to contend the other way, and the commission is to decide on that question. If any gentleman here can suggest clearer language than we have got in this bill its him rise and make the ungestion was the opposite opinion that it is

At four o'clock the Senators entered the hall and At four o'clock the Senators entered the hall and the joint meeting was resumed.

The action of each House on the objection to the decision in the case of Oregon having been read the presiding officer announced that the two houses not concurring otherwise the decision of the commission would stand unreversed, and that the counting of the vote would now proceed. In conformity therewith he directed the tellers to announce the vote of Oregon. Senator Ingalia thereupon read the vote of Oregon as three votes for Hayes and Wheeler.

as three votes for Hayes and Wheeler.

THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The certificates from the State of Pennsylvania giving twenty-cight votes for Hayes and Wheeler having been read and the presiding officer having asked whether there was any objection to the vete, Mr. Stonger, of Pennsylvania, rose and presented an ob-

jection to the electoral vote of Mr. Morrell, a Centen

ial Commissioner.

THE SENATE RETHER.

When the reading was finished (there being no fur-her objection to the vote of Pennsylvania) the Senate

retired.

Mr. Walling, (dem.) of Ohio, asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Commission.

Mr. Walling, (dem.) of Ohio, asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Privileges to inquire into suit report, without unnecessary delay, what are the powers and duties of the House in view of the rulings and decisions of the Electoral Commission under the laws creating such commission, which law authorized an inquiry into the facts of the Presidential election in Louisiana and Florida, but which instruction had been partisanly disregarded and decided by east commission.

Mr. Kasson, of lows, objected.

Mr. Vance, (dem.) of Ohio, moved that the House take a recess until ten o'clock Monday. Agreed to—year 123, mays 121.

take a recess until ten o'clock Monday. Agreed to-year 133, nays 121.

Just before the vote was announced there was a majority against a recess, but enough democrats, who had voted "No," changed their votes to carry the re-

A democratic caucus was announced for this even-ing at twenty minutes past seven o'clock.

THE OFFICE-SEEKER'S MECCA. SOVERNOR HAVES AND FAMILY PREPARING TO LEAVE COLUMBUS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] COLUMBUS, Ohlo, Feb. 24, 18's.
The Executive Chambers have been unusually quiet to-day, most of the place-bunters having gone home for a change of linen. The gubernatorial mansion looks dismal enough to-night, the curtains being draws and the lights burning low. All this quiet is produced by the absence of Governor Haves and family, who went to their old home at Fremont this morning, probably to make a goodby visit and arrange busi ness matters preparatory to moving into the White House. The family residence at Fremont is occupied by a brother of Mrs. Hayes, so it will not be much trouble to arrange to leave that home, and as the residence occupied by Governor Hayes here is rented by the mouth, furnished, the trouble of disposing of lurniture or house reating is not to be encountered by the family in their change of location.

DOODBY RECEPTION.

Mrs. Hayes visited her Cincinnati friends last week and now, when the count shall be finished, if it over is finished, in ltayes' favor, all that remains to be done in to pack trunks and move to Washington. Governor layes will return here Monday night, and if all goes well the goodby reception to citizens, State officers and legislators will be held in the rotunds of the State

House next Wednesday night.
POPULABITY OF MRS. HAYER. Mrs. Hayes has taken great interest in public benevo-lent institutions here, and especially the blind and deaf and dumb asylums, visiting them quite frequently, and so has become personally acquainted with many of the inmates, who have taken a wonderful interest in the late political campaign. It is quite likely the larger pupils will be allowed to attend the public re-ception, to say goodby to their friends, the Governor

and his popular wite. WHAT GOVERNOR HENDRICKS SAYS.

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE INDIANA GOVERNOR-WHAT HE THINKS OF THE PUTURE OF GOV-PRIOR HAYES AS PRESIDENT-THE DEMO-CRATIC PARTY GROWING STRONGER.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.) INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 24, 1877. A Herallo correspondent called upon Governor Hendricks at his residence, this afternoon, for the purpose of obtaining his view on the Presidential situation. The Governor, when informed of the nature of his visitor's mission, stated that he had been confined to the house for over a week by illness, growing out of a severe cold, and was not able to hold a consultation upon politica, owing to his indisposition. He had not given the proceedings in Congress much attention during the past few days. He would wish to prepare with great care any expression or opinion which might be published in the Herallo as coming from him. As he was unable to do this now he must decline a formal interview. The correspondent, with the persistency charac-

view. The correspondent, with the persistency charac-teristic of the Guid, managed, by waiving ceremony, to draw the Governor into a chat upon general topics, and so led up to the subject in hand, during which Mr. Hendricks gave the off band expressions of opinion which occur in the following report of a substance of

the interview:—
Congary-Oxdery—I suppose, Governor, you have read
the afternoon despatches from Washington?
Governor Handricks—No, but I suppose they will

Governor Handricks—No, but I suppose they will continue to count us out, won't they?

Correspondent—The latest despatch states that Congress received the report of the Commissioners on the Oregon case and the two houses separated for discussion. I suppose now that Oregon has been decided for Hayes there is nothing more to hope for?

the Commission to pass upon.

Correspondent—Then, I suppose, like the rest of us. you give it up as a defeat. ernor HENDRICKS (besitatingly and in a though

Governor HENDRICKS-No, there is nothing

to abide by the decision of the commission?

Governor HENDRICKS-Only by having voted for the law. The House could if it chose place the whole

censed over what they deem the strictly partisan Governor HENDRICKS (very decidedly)-The commi-

sion having gone according to the law, the result will be the election of Hayes. I do not think that they acted according to the spirit of the law. Their decision will not be satisfactory to the country, and the longer this people think upon it the be condomned.

Correspondent—Many democrats are now abusing

their Congressmen and saying they were imbecites voting for the commission

don't comprehend the difficulties which would have arisen had the question not been so decided. The Senate would have elected Hayes, and the House would have elected Tilden, both would have been inaugu-gurated. Hayes would have had the support of the army, the office-holders and the other resources of the government, leaving Tilden nothing to fight with, had a fight been deemed advisable,

CORRESPONDENT—I hear a great deal of talk among

democrats about not voting sgain.

Governor Hendricks—That is the first result, o course, of disappointment. They all come around again. The democrats have been gaining very rapidly of late years; when I was elected by about 1,100 ma-jority four years ago, I was the only democrat elected north of the line. This year we carried the State by about 6,000, and the country by an increased popular majority. The popular expression you speak of shows that the action of the commission is universally condemned and it will react destructively upon the repub-

triumph. Governor HENDRICKS-Yes; Morton thinks success is everything; but this last effort will only result it his defeat two years from now. He is a man of wonderful vigor, and despite his affliction can do more
work than all of them; but after all his career has not
been as successful as those of his confrience. Cameron
could always hold Pennsylvania and Logan lilinois,
and Ohio has generally been held for the
republicans, but we have taken Indiana away
from Morton again and again. He will be defeated again two years from now. The midule of our admin again two years from now. The middle of our admin-istration is always its weakest period. The offices will have been parcelled out by that time, and where one expectant is satisfied five will be disappointed. Hayes will not be able to set aside the claims of Morton, Chandler, Cameron and the rest of that junta, and therefore will have to retain a majority of the present office-holders. This, of course, will produce wide dis-

satisfaction within the party ranks. CORRESPONDENT-What do you think of the pac policy it is reported that Hayes will adopt toward the South?

Governor HENDRICKS-The statement that Hayes will recognize the Nicholls government in Louisiana is absurd. He could not do it without stulutying the methods to which he will owe his place. To recognize Nicholls would be to say that Packard was not e by the votes in Louisiana, and yet that he himself

(Hayes) was,
At this point Mrs. Hendricks entered, and in a pleas ant manner asked the correspondent "Why are you bothering the Governor? I believe Governor Tildes says nothing." Mr. Hendricks evidently accepte this as a conjugal hint, and brought the conver-